EXHIBIT C

7ANFMELC BY DIRECTION OF THE COURT Transcript furnished pursuant to 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CIA not to be made available to SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK non-CIA counsel for may purpose 2 during or after trial and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, not to be reproduced. 3 07 CR 907 v. 4 JOHN MELICHAREK, et al. 5 Defendants. 6 · 7 . New York, N.Y. October 23, 2007 8 2:30 p.m. Before: 9 HON. SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN. 10 District Judge 11 APPEARANCES 12 MICHAEL J. GARCIA 13 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 14 BENJAMIN GRUENSTEIN Assistant United States Attorney 15 PAUL J. MCALLISTER 16 Attorney for Defendant Nicosia 17 JOHN N. MITCHELL Attorney for Defendant Gjelaj 18 STEVEN R. KARTAGENER 19 Attorney for Defendant Celaj 20 JOHN MARINGOLO Attorney for Defendant Melacharek 21 SHERYL REICH 22 GERALD LEFCOURT Attorney for Defendant Pipolo 23 ALAN NELSON 24 Attorney for Defendant Iuni 25 Also present: John Laraia, Special Agent

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Mr. Melicharek faces. Also, Mr. Melicharek is charged in all four crimes that are alleged in this indictment. Mr. Pipolo is charged in one.

I would like the opportunity to go through and describe the crimes to your Honor, because I think a description of that would demonstrate this defendant's danger to the community.

THE COURT: Well, of course, your adversary in the brief put in a very interesting paragraph where they charted out all the cases, the recent cases in the organized crime area where judges, of course, nonetheless granted bail with things like murder charges and other violent charges, and you saw the list just as I saw the list; the alleged boss of the Genovese family, the alleged consigliere of the Bonano family, the alleged Genovese acting underboss, soldiers, etc., etc. You saw pages 6 and 7 was certainly a dramatic list of people who have been admitted to bail.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's correct, your Honor. I'm familiar with some of those cases, and, I mean, there are cases on both sides.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: And I think it's hard to go through with a small tidbit as to what someone is charged with --

THE COURT: These aren't tidbits. These are no people, anybody who reads the newspaper recognizes these names,

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as you know.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: As far as what they're charged with, what the proof is against them.

THE COURT: I can't talk about the proof, I can only talk about the charges. These were charges, as you know, of murder and kidnapping and murder and drug distribution and the rest of it. There's no doubt about it. I recall a good number of these cases, which I would think you do, too.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: I certainly know some of them, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: And I know there are judges in this district who have repeatedly said that someone's, the fact that someone is a made member of an organized crime family is a strong -- is strong evidence that they pose a danger to the community. Because being in an organized crime family, they've dedicated themselves to committing, to being part of a life of crime.

Now, Mr. Melicharek, who is not Italian, is not a made member of the Genovese crime family, but it's our information, and we'll present this at trial, that he's a very high-ranking associate, as high ranking as any non-Italian associate can be. He's very close with Angelo Prisco, who is a captain in the Genovese crime family. We have recorded conversations about discussions of Mr. Melicharek kicking money up to Angelo

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Prisco. These crimes, the money that came from these crimes went directly to Angelo Prisco.

I do want to talk about the charges here and the facts of those cases, because this is a 924(c) case. There is a presumption here, contrary to what Mr. Maringolo says, there is a presumption there are no conditions and that's a presumption set by Section 3142. Now, of course, the Court has to consider it, but I think our starting point is there are no conditions. Now, if Mr. Maringolo can rebut the presumption --

THE COURT: He didn't even think there was one.

MR. MARINGOLO: To us there isn't.

THE COURT: What do you mean to us? The law is the law.

MR. MARINGOLO: Your Honor, he's presumed innocent as he sits here.

THE COURT: No, no, no. That's not what presumption is, you know that. There are certain charges that create a presumption; that is not a condition of bail. There is a presumption in this case.

MR. MARINGOLO: In defense to that, your Honor, the FBI has made numerous visits to Mr. Melicharek over the last two and a half years. These Hobbs Act robberies are from September 28, 2003 and October 19, 2003, some four years ago. We're not here to try the case your Honor --

THE COURT: I know that. But the weight of the

MR. MARINGOLO: But the government should know --

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evidence --

THE COURT: Excuse me. I think when I'm speaking, you're supposed to stop. That's elementary. Look, I think the weight of the evidence is one of the things the Court should be aware of in a bail application.

MR. MARINGOLO: Yes, your Honor, but the government should know that on September 28, 2003, at the time of this Hobbs Act robbery with the supposed gun, Mr. Melicharek was at his son's football game, and they should be aware of that.

In addition to that, your Honor, that cooperating witness has been known to be around Mr. Melicharek's neighborhood or area in New Jersey over the last year and a half, of which the FBI have told Mr. Melicharek that he is cooperating. So obviously he's not concerned. He's a pillar in the community, and, Judge, when we decide on the standard for the danger in the community, I think we should go to the community and see what the community says about Mr. Melicharek, and in this particular case, we have Clifford and Samantha Rimberg, we've written two letters on behalf of Mr. Melicharek. They describe him as a loving person who has helped them with their house chores such as mopping up their basement and floor, but most important, your Honor, the Rimbergs trust John with their children and Samantha Rimberg states in pertinent part, "He has played catch and cards with my children, as he has his

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own, and he sits with my two-year-old and plays Thomas the Train. He's a kind, dependable, trustworthy friend to my entire family," and these are individuals that Mr. Melicharek has met later in life in 1998. They're individuals that are in the community. His neighbors. They trust him with their two-year-old children.

In addition to that, both his sons, who are here, one of who has autism, the reason why they moved to New Jersey was to better the life, to have better education. His other son plays football, your Honor, and what does Mr. Melicharek do in the community when his son's been playing football over the last four years? He goes to the games and he sells hot dogs and hamburgers to the members of the community at the concession stand. He donates his time. And although he's not a businessman, your Honor, as the prosecutor has said, he's an ironworker, and he's worked 1700 hours in 2006 and he's worked over a thousand hours in 2007.

THE COURT: Yes, I read all that in your papers.

MR. MARINGOLO: So I submit to the Court that he is not a danger to the community, and I know the Court has read all the letters.

THE COURT: No, I haven't, actually, because I was away until last night, but I've been reading them, quickly, as we've been talking.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: Your Honor, if I could return to the

issue that your Honor posed to defense counsel. This is a presumption case, it's 3142(e). As far as, I do want to get back to the risk of flight --

THE COURT: What is the 3142(e), what is that about -MR. GRUENSTEIN: That it's an offense charged under
924(c).

THE COURT: I see.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: He does have a bench warrant. It's on his rap sheet and that is from the '95 case. So now we have two things that are both confirmed in the pretrial services report and his rap sheet that the defendant is now denying are true. This goes back to the two issues ---

THE COURT: Yes, I remember at the end of the pretrial services report when I asked about the bench warrant they said that was a mistake. I don't know --

MR. GRUENSTEIN: But it is in the rap sheet. In any event, that's not the focus to our argument. The focus of our argument is danger to the community and risk of flight.

THE COURT: I want to get back to risk of the community.

MR. GRUENSTEIN: I want to discount a lot of what counsel has said about the nice things he's done in his community. We're not claiming that he's someone who doesn't do kind things. He has a family, he's a family man. He's not causing injury to two-year-olds. I'm sure he plays catch with

two-year-olds. But in the course of doing that, despite having a loving family, despite having a nurturing community, he is committing extremely violent crimes as part of the Genovese crime family. I'd like to go through those.

The first one is charged in counts one and two. It's a \$50,000 extortion of a company owner in Manhattan.

Mr. Melicharek was the primary person involved in the extortion. He and other people, including Mr. Iuni, whose bail application is next, went to this owner and demanded money that was not due to them. They went on a number of occasions to make collections. They made threats towards this business owner, threats including, "Should I stab him? Can I punch him? We know where you live." In addition, Mr. Melicharek, this seems like maybe a small point, but it certainly scared the business owner, took a pumpkin from in front of the business owner and crushed it to demonstrate a threat, and discussion of that is on tape, Mr. Iuni on tape reporting how Mr. Melicharek did that.

The evidence on that count is strong. We have information from the victim. We have cooperators who will testify about it. We have a consensual recording in which Mr. Iuni himself discusses the extortion in very explicit terms. And we also have information that Mr. Melicharek of the \$50,000, there were five people involved, he received \$10,000 and Mr. Iuni, who was beneath Mr. Melicharek in the food chain

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organized crime kicked up \$1,500 of his portion to Mr. Melicharek. That's the first charge.

So despite what Mr. Maringolo says about all the kind acts he does in his community, this is certainly an egregious act he committed in his community.

Now, September of 2003. This is the robbery that Mr. Maringolo said he was at his son's football game. We don't dispute he was at his son's football game. He very well may have been. That's not necessarily the information that we have, but the point is here that Mr. Melicharek was involved in setting up the robbery. He didn't actually commit the robbery. He set up the robbery because he knew that the owner of the residence was a business owner. He knew that the owner of the residence had engaged in several large cash transactions in the last month, one of which was 100,000, the other of which was 50,000. Mr. Melicharek knew that man and it was precisely because he knew the man that he couldn't be at the robbery. So if he was at his football gave it doesn't undermine the proof in that count.

Mr. Melicharek learned where the safe was in the house, where the valuable coins were in the house and where the guns were in the house. He conducted surveillance. He then hired three people who were capable of committing violent acts, three associates of organized crime, again, three Albanians who did the job with Mr. Memoli. The family was at home, they were

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sleeping at the time. These individuals who went into the house, they tied up the victim and another person, they handcuffed them, they used duct tape. Mr. Memoli had a gun, he pistol whipped one of the victims when the individual didn't open the safe. Eventually they took \$80,000, they took jewelry, they took guns and they took the coin collection. The guns were ultimately recovered from Mr. Memoli's residence and that's why Mr. Memoli has been in custody for the last four years approximately serving a fifteen-year sentence for the guns that were recovered in his house.

Again, the case is strong. We have recordings of co-conspirators who were involved in this robbery discussing the break-in. We have the victims who are ready to testify.

Again, this is another egregious act towards the community, because Mr. Melicharek knew this individual. He knew that this individual was wealthy, he knew he was a business owner, and precisely for that reason, he targeted him to steal his money.

Third, we have, this is counts three and four, as well as the gun counts in count five. We have October of 2003 a robbery in Orange County. Again, Mr. Melicharek knew of this individual. Who was a somewhat well-known individual. He and another co-conspirator thought, well, he's well known, he has a cash business, he probably has cash in the house. So they targeted his house to rob him. This was the robbery where

Mr. Pipolo provided the guns. Mr. Melicharek was the one who pulled the crew together, including the three Albanian men, including Mr. Celaj, Mr. Gjelaj and another individual and Mr. Melicharek's involvement again was that he was the driver. He was not actually inside the house.

Again, the person in the house was tied up with duct tape. A fight broke out, and eventually the individuals left.

Again, the proof in this robbery is very strong. We have the victim who is ready to testify. We have cooperating witnesses. We have cell site records showing various co-conspirators in the area at the time of the robbery.

Again, another instance where Mr. Melicharek targeted a member of the community only for the reason that that person was wealthy, to take that person's money. Fourth, again, very strong count. This is the count only in which Mr. Melicharek was charged. This is an undercover sting where a cooperating witness told Melicharek about stolen goods that he had, a coin collection that was worth approximately \$17,000.

Mr. Melicharek, who was interested in engaging in any criminal activity that was presented to him, he was part of the conspiracy to fence, to sell this stolen property and he did.

Again, it's a stong, a very strong count. We have the cooperating witness, and these conversations are all recorded. There's really, there's not much to that count that's left to the imagination.

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So all of these charges are strong, and the strength of the evidence is of course one factor to be considered in demonstrating that the government has reinforced its presumption which we do have the presumption in this case. The counts, the strength is relevant because it goes to risk of flight that Mr. Melicharek, if he goes to trial, of course, I can't predict the future, but based on this proffer of evidence, he very likely will be convicted of all the counts, and the strength of evidence is important, because it shows that Mr. Melicharek was involved in basically any crime that presented itself to him.

I want to address the issue that this was 2003 or 2004. The government -- I don't want to speak too broadly for the government, but at least my office and the agents that I'm working with, I think it seems fair to say we've not been investigating Rocky Melicharek, that's how he's known, John Melicharek, for the last five years. What we did do, we have cooperating witnesses who provided the information, we had some investigation but the cooperators were then pulled out because they were made into cooperators. They don't know what Mr. Melicharek has been doing over the last four years, but if his rap sheet which shows he's been committing crimes since 1990, which includes, there was a gun possession charge in 1990, there are two gambling charges in '95, there are these charges from 2003-2004, if those are any indication, we

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certainly believe that the absence of evidence that he's been committing crimes is certainly not, in the last three years, is not telling, it's just simply a matter of we haven't been investigating him in that period and our cooperators who were providing information were no longer part of the organized crime family during that period once they were taken out of the family.

So for all of these reasons, we do think that we met our presumption. There's nothing in Mr. Maringolo's papers, as far as that he's a good family man and the like, we don't dispute that, but we also don't think that that undermines the presumption. I do think while I do understand that Mr. Maringolo has cited several, a number of cases where organized crime figures have been let out on bail, there are as many on the other side, and they're all done on a case-by-case basis, and all done for whatever reasons that they're done.

THE COURT: My only point in bringing those to your attention, although you could have missed them in the brief, is that people charged with very serious crimes, very dangerous behavior, very violent behavior, nonetheless were admitted to bail. I suppose if the Court felt that the conditions of bail were adequate to insure their appearance at trial, which is all that pretrial detention is about. It's certainly not advanced punishment, so --

MR. GRUENSTEIN: No, your Honor.